LIVINGSTONE.

The German Scientists and the Herald Expedition.

Recognition by the Russian Press of Dr. Livingstone's Discoveries.

AN ITALIAN OPINION OF STANLEY'S WORK

The following in regard to the HERALD Livingstone Search Expedition will give some idea of the attention which the work of the HERALO explorer has attracted throughout Europe.

GERMANY.

German Scientists and the Herald Livingstone Search Expedition-Forty-fifth Congress of German Naturalists and Physicians-A Vote of Thanks to the Proprietors of the New York Herald for romoting the Cause of Science.

BERLIN, August 20, 1872. This is the usual season for scientific congresses in Germany, and as this city might well be styled the Athens of the realm it is often selected as the lezvous of scientists for such purposes. But logists, we have just welcomed the abovebody of savans, numbering not, as erroneously stated in our telegram, 1,100, but apwards of seventeen hundred. With a comndable spirit of liberality foreign guests proceedings; hence the United States, England, Italy and other countries were represented. The first Congress of these naturalists and physicians met here fifty years ago, September 18, 1822, and the laws and bylaws framed by it at that time, and still in effect, are a paragon of brevity and good sense. Every author on natural sciences and the medical art is entitled to membership. This, however, does not include the inaugural essays required of graduates on taking their degrees. The Congress meets annually at a town or city chosen by the previous meeting, when the President and Secretary of the succeeding session—who must be residents of the locality selected—are also appointed. Owing to wars and epidemics five sessions the forty-fifth instead of the fiftleth Congress. The moderate expenses of these meetings are defrayed by charging a fee of admission. The Congress furnishes no diplomas, owns no funds nor dentific collections, and its only property consists of its archives. Its bylaws provide that no resolution respecting scientific theses shall be voted upon. This provision is of no mean importance, as it avoids endless squabbles and the disunion which would be certain to follow if the labors of these savans on thus meeting were not restricted

and the recording of all improvements in scientific advancement. This forming the principal work of these Congresses, which embrace the entire range of the natural sciences, it is assigned to twentyone different sections-viz., physics, chemistry and pharmacy, astronomy and mathematics, mineralogy, geology and paleontology, zoology and comparative anatomy, botany and its physiology, anatomical physiology, materia medica, surgery, ophthalmology, gynacology and obstetries, psychiatry, sanitary and medical reform, infantine diseases, army medical treatment, natural peda-

diseases, army medical treatment, natural pedagogies, agricultural chemistry, pathological anatacomy, meteorology, geography and hydrography.

THE GENERAL MEETINGS
are devoted to the lectures of prominent lights and the transaction of the current business. Leipsic, with its spacious University and colleges grouped around the same, is especially adapted to the accommodation of a couple of thousand scientists, who, as before stated, deliberate in sections, and its beautiful new theatre, the property of the city, affords the auditorium requisite for the general meetings. For the present session funds were voted by the city for the entertainment of members and their ladles, who, in the course of eight days, were twice feasted and concerted, once favored with an extra theatrical performance and finally treated to a railway excursion to the romantic town of Grimma, ensonsed in the pleturesque hills that line the green banks of the swift Mulde, a tributary of the Elbe. The inhabitants of this town greeted their guests with evident delight, having decked their streets and homes with flags and greens, dancing, sporting and singing in the open air, and listening to speeches, among which was a particularly happy one from Dr. E. H. M. Sell, of New York, and linumination in the evening constituted the programme of reception, which, among that good-natured features. Tentonic element, was managed without the presence of a single policeman. The fine collections of the University, the public Maseum, painting galleries, libraries and other places of interest were thrown open to the members of the Congress; also, for their express benefit, an

EXHIBITION OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS
of the most novel patterns, physical and chemical apparatuses, botanical and mineralogical collections, and a large number of objects intended for instruction purposes in high institutions of learning.

instruction purposes in high institutions of learn ing.

REPORTS OF THE PROCEEDINGS in the several sections are not yet in print; they, andoubtedly, will be of the highest interest to professional men. As it was impracticable to assist at more than one or two sections, your correspondent entered his name in that of geography, alongside with the names of the renowned Australian explorer, Professor Neumayer; the African traveller, Rohlis, and the valuant member of the North Pole expedition, Dr. Boergen, whose head and neck still bear the marks of a fearful struggle with lee bears, Discussions in this section related to the Australian colonies, to the winds and currents in the Antarctic, to the sources of the Nile, the Livingstone discoveries, the South Sea and New Caledonia, the gisciers and their action on hills and valleys, &c., &c. A somewhat characteristic feature of German savans (who, after all, may not, in this respect, differ from their brethren in other countries), is a certain jealousy of each other, an inclination to dispute, doubt and undervalue the efforts and merits of colleagues. This inclination somewhat manifested itself in the geographical section, when, in the course of the order of the day, came the discuscion of THE LIVINGSTONE-STANLEY REPORTS, which, though with some degree of reserve, were styled by more than one speaker as "confused and incorrect," we heard remarks like the following:—
"Livingstone might have done without enlarging upon the fine forms of the Manyema women, and told us more about Lake Tanganjika;" or "Stanley once made a mess of his Abyssinian description, and did no better with his African travels, "&c.

This, however, was only an evidence of what we said above—a hankering to find fault and detract, and the said above—a hankering to find fault and detract, and the course of the overceup by

told us more about Lake Tanganyika;" or "Stanley once made a mess of his Abyssinian description, and did no better with his African travels," &c. This, however, was only an evidence of what we said above—a hankering to find fault and detract, but not so deep rooted as not to be overcome by plansible arguments. Then, with the assistance of Dr. Loewenberg, the biographer of Humboldt, the following motion was offered, viz.:—

Resolved. That thanks are due the New York Herald for having promoted the cause of science by sending out as expedition in search of Livingstone.

The resolution was unanimously approved.

As for the lectures delivered at the theatre in general meeting, they, many of them, especially when the erudite gentlemen refrained from overdosing with technicalities or from drawling at and over manuscripts, were intensely interesting. For instance, the lecture of Professor Preyer, of the physiological faculty at Jena, who spoke offhand on "INVESTIGATIONS OF THE MECHANISM OF LIFE."

The opinion the Professor advanced is that the process of life is purely mechanical, and that the school holding this theory has the better chance of triumph in the now rising conflict. The only certain means we have of solving any problem is the mechanical method. Of course it cannot reveal all the mysteries of life; but this is no reason for rejecting it. The reproach that this method only destroys is unjust. The discovery of great laws of nature, as, for instance, the law of gravitation and the continuity of force, is as grand as the grandest achievement in the realm of art, and this last is more readily comprehended by the people because it appeals more to feeling than to reason. After dwelling upon the internal and external conditions of life—such as oxygen, water, nourishment and warmth—he went on to state that four different physicias—Leenwenhock, Spallanzani, Fontana and Carl august Sigmund Schulize—have, by experiments, demonstrated the possibility of resuscitation. Organisms which, since 1823, had been deprived of l

Pinally, it having been resolved to hold the forty-sixth Congress at Wiesbaden, and a presiding officer and secretary having been elected, the chairman, Professor Thiersch, was handed a motion signed by a State physician, Dr. Boehm and others, which read as follows:— Whereas the ascertaining of the whereabouts of the African explorer Livingstone, unheard of sines 1866, is of the highest interest to science and the civilized world, and in harmony with the Geographical Section's acknowledgment of the success of the American expedition.

tion,
Resolved, That the Forty fifth Congress of Naturalists and Physicians gratefully acknowledge the high merits of the proprietor of the New York Herald, whose expedition proves of much benefit to science.

The above was introduced, with happy and flattering remarks, by the Chair, and passed by a unanimous vote. It were useless to add that the Congress proved one of those manifestations of which this realm may truly be proud.

ITALY.

Give Credit Where Credit is Due. [From L'Eco d' Italia (semi-weekly Italian journal, of New York).]

Mr. Stanley, the daring and fortunate envoy to the almost inaccessible regions of Africa, is feasted in the most aristocratic circles of England, and his letters are eagerly read and reproduced in every country and in every language, including our own Italian. Some jealous and incredulous persons in the United States have attempted to throw a doubt upon the Livingstone letters. This is an ungrateful return for the generous enterprise of the editor and proprictor of the New York Herald, who, at his own expense, fitted out an expedition, while the British government, which ought to have been the first to send one, refused to take any steps toward the rescue of Livingstone. Mr. Stanley suffers in his own country the sad fate, proverbially reserved for distinguished men, which proves once more the truth of the Scriptural saying that "there is no prophet in his own country." These malicious sceptics allege that Stanley never saw Livingstone, that he never penetrated into the country where he says he met the famous explorer, and lastly, that he forged all the letters and the diary sent by Livingtone to his family, imitating Livingstone's handwriting dot by dot, letter by letter. But the incredulous cavilers have been confounded by several letters of Livingstone in possession of sundry persons, by the testimony of his family and other savans, all of whom justify Mr. Stanley and establish beyond controversy the authenticity of the Livingstone letters. country and in every language, including our own

RUSSIA.

Tribute to the Work of Livingstone and Recognition of His Contributions to

the Stock of Human Knowledge.
The correspondent of the London Telegraph at St. Petersburg writes:-It is pleasant to find the Russian press rendering its tribute of homage to "the inexhaustible energy and indomitable courage of the man who has immortalized his name in his attempts to widen the circle of human knowledge and to promote the suppression of the slave trade in Africa." It is at the same time interesting to observe the reflections to which the discoveries in Central Africa gave rise, especially in a country nized with untiring watchfulness. Speaking of the anticipations of the English press with regard to the future of Africa, the Moscow Gazette observes:—"The enterprise of the English people scarcely needs any spur, and if it should prove to their advantage to push their trade into the centre of Africa, no obstacles will daunt them. But if that region should be opened up to the com merce of the world, and its hidden treasures should excite the cupidity of the European, who knows what political consequences may not be the result? First of all, the Englishman will arrive on the spot, and will do his best to secure for himself a firm footing; then, as a natural consequence the Suez Canal will become doubly important to England, as the road not only to India, but to her newly-acquired possession as well, and political necessity will compel her to make that route her own. However isolated the position of England may appear in Europe, her policy will always possess great weight in the European community of nations; and this influence has always up to the present time been conditional on the interests of England in India and the preservation of her supremacy in the Mediterranean. What changes the acquirement of a new empire in Africa would effect on English policy, and what influence it would exercise on the political system of Europethese are questions of the future. But at the present time the historical life of nations flows on ward with such feverish rapidity that the impossible of to-day becomes the accomplished fact of tomorrow, and, consequently, while there is a moment of repose, and when public attention is not engrossed in the disputes and contests of Old Europe, it might not be out of place for politicians to cast a thought on the future. We ourselves have seen telegraphs and railways introduced into Japan within the past three years, and who knows, perhaps, that ten years will not elapse before we find steamers conveying travellers along the track marked out by livingstone to Uijil, Unyanyembe, Tanganyika, and to the other centres, the names of which are still unknown to the civilized world."

The annual race between these boat clubs will oared shell contest, and, perhaps, one of the best of the season. The crews of both organizations under the eyes of professionals, and being of the best material in each it is safe to assume that a ratiling race will take place and the old rivalry for the championship of the Kills be determined. Year after year the Neptunes and Argonautas have come together, and the interest of the resi-dents of Bergen Point and Staten Island is of that nature regarding the Island is of that nature regarding the meeting that ladies as well as gentlemen look forward to the occasion with much anxiety. For years the Neptunes have carried off the honors; but, like gallant oarsmen, the Argonautas renew the attack, and this season they are in better fix and stand a better chance of claiming the colors at the end of the race than ever before. Their four embrace Mr. Edward Smith, bow, (tate of the Atalantas), and Mr. Eldrid (late of the Amherst Agricultural College crew), who will pull stroke, and two of their best men for the "waist." The Neptunes have two of their last year's crew, and "Pop" Truax to pull stroke, with Mr. T. McMurray in the waist.

Two or three steamboats will accompany the rowers over the course. The Argonautas boat will leave pier No. 14, North river, at two o'clock P. M., and the Josephine, foot of Whitehall street, at a quarter-past two P. M.

The single scull championship of the Atlantic Club and a gig race, will be rowed on the Elysian

Fields to-day.

The Nereid Club, of Brooklyn, have received a challenge from the Columbias, of the same city, to row a double scull race. The Columbias want to measure blades with their sister organization.

One of the most important races next week and of the season is the single scull contest for \$1,000 between Ellis Ward and John Biglin, at Nyack, on Thursday, 19th inst. In this contest the respective admirers of the prospective competitors are again in doubt, although they back their opinions evenly. John Biglin certainly never looked or rowed better John Biglin certainly never looked or rowed better in his life than at the present time, and Ellis and his performances have been before the public so brilliantly prominent that comment on his appearance and ability is superfluous. The steamer P. C. Schuitz has been chartered to accompany the rowers over the course. She will leave Franklin street, North River, at half-past time A. M.; Cedar street, North River, at a quarter-past ten A. M.; Cedar street, North River, at a quarter to eleven A. M., and Thirty-fourth street, North River, at eleven A. M., morning of the race.

The Atalantas are determined to move up to the New Settlement, on the Harlem, next season, and may put up a temporary shanty immediately to accommodate some of their youngsters who cannot wait that long.

THE VIELE ABDUCTION.

Levison Arrested in Hoboken and Brought Up for Examination.

Among the prisoners brought before Recorder Bohnstedt at, Hoboken, yesterday, was R. Levison, who was charged with being implicated in the abduction of a little daughter of General Viele from Lake Mahopac, a few days ago. Captain Donovan, who arrested him on the Hamburg steamship, saw Mrs. Viele's baggage on the vessel, but he could find neither the mother nor the child. Prom statements made to him, however, he felt satisfied that both were on beard, but were concealed by one of the stewards. The steamship is now at sea, and it is highly probable the child is beyond the reach of the United States authorities. When Levison was asked what he had to say in reply to the charge he answered that he would not make any statement till he would have an opportunity of consulting with a lawyer. He was therefore committed for examination. During the afternoon the prisoner manifested great uneasiness and inquired irequently when he would be brought up again. find neither the mother nor the child. From state

Raid by the Police on Miserable Structures in Elm and Oak Streets and Removal of the Inhabitants.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREMISES.

How the Poor of New York Huddle Together in Habitations Unfit for Human Occupancy.

THE WORK OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH

On Thursday Captain Yule, with a force of police, orcibly ejected the occupants of the tenemen ouses Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Elm street and the rest uses 22, 24 and 26 Oak street. The order for their vacation was issued some time ago by the Sanitary Commissioner; but as it had not been complied with the interference of the police has been rendered necessary. The houses in Elm street were first emptied, and the scene was pitiable as the wretched inmates removed their furniture to the sidewalk, bitterly protesting against what they considered an unwarrantable piece of persecution much humanity as possible, and did all they could to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate beings who were so suddenly deprived of the shelter which, miserable as it was, was the only one their poverty afforded to them. When every article of furniture had been removed to the sidewalk the scene was truly heartrending and dramatic, looking like a picture of Eugene Sue's "Mysteries of Paris." The old women, so feeble that they were scarcely able to walk, wept bitterly, and the younger women and children, though not so demonstrative in their grief, were almost rendered desperate by the predicament in which they were placed. Every article, even to the smallest, was carefully removed, and some relics, which the owners had kept from happier days and which recalled tender memories were deposited as tenderly on the pavement as if they had been heirlooms. The houses, which are unfit for beasts of the forest to huddle together in, far less human beings, were occupied by about six poor families, and are owned by Messrs. Faulkner and Johnson, 44 Walker street. The houses on Elm proceeded to Fisher's lane, where the rear houses of 22, 24 and 26 Oak street are situated. The news of what the police had been doing in Elm street had got wind, and when they arrived in Fisher's lane a large crowd was walting to receive them in a

HIGHLY EXCITED CONDITION. No obstacle was offered to the officers, however, and they were allowed to proceed with their dis ning beneath an arch formed by the houses frontang oeneath an arch formed by the nouses froming on Oak street. Wolf Silberstein, a Baxter street
storekeeper, owns 24 and 26, front and rear, and
Griffin & O'Neal, dirt contractors, lease the rear
property from him. The houses No. 22 are owned
by a Mrs. Nugent, who lives in the front house,
which is in a much more cleanly condition than the
house she rents out.

by a Mrs. Nugent, who lives in the front house, which is in a much more cleanly condition than the house she rents out.

A description of the above premises as they were seen by a Herald reporter may not be uninteresting, and will convey some idea to our wealthy milhonaires now their poorer "fellow citizens" live. No. 42 Elm street is an old and dilapidated brick and wooden structure, and has stood the wear and tear of numerous years. The timbers of the frame part are decayed and tottering, and the staircases and noors are so thickly strewn with noles that a person runs in risk of breaking his neck at every step. The floors tremble under the slightest tread, and the doors and door frames are so rotten that they afford no protection against wind or rain. The plastering of the walls and celling is almost entirely gone, exposing the lathing, and subjecting the inmates to unwholesome draughts. The root is broken and decayed, and admits the storm at all points. This building was occupied by two spaniles. 44 Elm street, the adjoining structure, is also

A BRICK AND WOODEN STRUCTURE, and is even in worse condition than its neighbor. Looking at it from the street, one would wonder how people, no matter to what degree of misery they had been reduced, would risk their lives within its walls; but poverty is a hard taskmaster, and forces the unfortunate to have recourse to straits that the prosperous and wealthy never dream of. The timbers look as if they might at any moment topple on to the sidewalk, and the doors, windows and sashes have long a toe seen their better days. They are warped and shrunken, and the roof is only a mockery of the name. This miserable hole was occupied by six families, comprising about forty persons. No. 46 is a fac-simile of the other two. The iloors shake in a threatening manner, the window sashes and doors have ceased to answer the purpose they were originally intended for, the walls and ceilings are greatly

manner, the window sashes and doors have ceased to answer the purpose they were originally in-tended for, the walls and ceilings are greatly damaged and partially detached, exposing the latting, and rendering life dangerous from draughts of impure air and falling fragments.

isthing, and rendering life dangerous from draughts of impure air and falling fragments.

The buildings on Oak street are equally loathsome and disgusting in their interior and exterior, and present the appearance of a conglomeration of BLACKENED BRICKS, RUINED TIMBERS, and long-gathered dith. The inhabitants were of the lowest strata in the social scale, and made the night hideous with the rows and lights they constantly carried on. In the same vicinity there are numerous other tenement houses which loudly call for surveillance, and the Health Commissioners are attending to them as fast as possible.

During the past month a number of the tenement houses in the Fourth and Sixth wards have been reported as unit for habitation, but they have not as yet been vacated, 35 and 35 & Baxter street is one of these. Its two lower stories have fallen so far below the present grade of the street that they cannot be occupied, and are partially filled up with the sidewalk. The timbers have given way with age, which has caused

THE FLOORS TO SINK.

The weatherboards are broken into fragments, and permit the entrance of wind and moisture. The stairs are decayed and dangerous. The rear steps are like so many trapdoors, and the window frames and sashes are nearly numbered with the things of the past.

The building 39 and 30% Baxter street is a very old and ruinous wooden structure, two stories in height. It is occupied by two families, and the condition of the building its such as to be dangerous to life and detrimental to health. The timbers are decayed and broken, portions of the floors having fallen down, causing the front of the building to tremble under the slightest footstep. The weather boards are also warped and broken, and ofter no obstacle to the entrance of the wind and rain. The staircase and the rear steps are broken and dangerous. The window frames are extremly frail and cannot be opened for ventilation, rendering the air inside close and stifning, particularly in hot weather. The building has been declared unit fo

YESTERDAY'S ACCIDENTS AND ASSAULTS.

Yesterday afternoon, as Jacob Honnoed, a scissor grinder, of No. 46 West Sixty-third street, was engaged sharpening a pair of scissors his grinding stone burst, badly lacerating his right leg. He was

stone burst, badly lacerating his right leg. He was attended by a police surgeon in the Nineteenth precinct station house and sent home.

Thursday afternoon, James Lawiess, aged 43, residing in Seventy-seventh street, between First avenue and Avenue A, while standing on the track opposite the German Hospital, was struck by the Harlem train and had his collar bone fractured, besides receiving a severe scalp wound. He was removed to the hospital and died yesterday afternoon. The coroner has been notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.

Leonard Seigler, of 188 Third street, and Jacob Solomon, of 189 Orchard street, yesterday afternoon became involved in an altercation at the corner of avenue A and Fifth street, during which Seigler struck Solomon a blow in the face with his cane, knocking his left eye out. Solomon was attended by a police surgeon, after which he was sent to Bellevue Hospital. Seigler was arrested by an officer of the Seventeenth precinct and locked up.

FATALLY CRUSHED BY A CAR.

Coroner Herrman yesterday held an inquest in the case of Mrs. Procee Doran, sixty years of age and a native of Ireland, late of 288 Delancey street, whose Ceath resulted from injuries received on the 5th instant, by being run over, corner of Columbia and Stanton streets, by car 52 of the Avenue D line. The relatives of the deceased, be-Avenue D line. The relatives of the deceased, believing that great blame rested with the driver
of the car, they secured the services of Mr. James
M. Sheehan to look after their interest. The testimony as to the rate of speed at which the car went
at the time of the accident and the time it took the
driver to stop the car after deceased fell under the
horses was somewhat conflicting, but the jury,
after listening patiently, came to the conclusion that the occurrence was unavoidable,
and accordingly entered a verdict of accidental
death.

TENEMENT HOUSE HORRORS. A MORMON MONSTROSITY.

Letting In Light on the Mountain Meadows Massacre.

A Participant in the Slaughter Confesses.

Men and Women Were Murdered in Cold Blood-Only the Children Spared.

A DEMON'S FLAG OF TRUCE.

Horrible Record of Bloodthirstiness.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept 13, 1872. The following is the affidavit in full by one of the least guilty among the participators in the affair, showing conclusively that the terrible Mountain Meadows massacre was the act of the Mormon au thorities. It will be remembered that a large company of emigrants on their way to California are the young children. When their massacre was discovered the Mormons set affoat the story that they had perished at the hands of the Indians, but from time to time circumstantial evidence has appeared indicating that they were

MURDERED IN COLD BLOOD by the Mormons in revenge for previous outrages upon the latter perpetrated in Illinois and Missourl. A competent witness now says under oath that the Mormon militia attacked the emigrants, and, after a fight of several days without result, sent a flag of truce offering them protection if they would lay down their arms. The terms being complied with, the entire party was butchered by their captors.

captors.

PHILIP KLINGON SMITE'S APPIDAVIT.

State of Nevada. county of Lincoln, ss.—Personally appeared before me, Peter B. Miller, clerk of Court of the Seventh Judicial district of the State of Nevada, Philip Klingon Smith, who being duly sworn on his oath, says:—My name is Philip Klingon Smith. I reside in the county of Lincoln, in the State of Nevada. I resided at Cedar City, in the county of Iron, in the Territory of Utah, from A. D. 1852 to A. D. 1859. I was residing at Cedar City at the time of the massacre at Mountain Meadows, in said Territory of Utah. I had heard that a company of emigrants was on its way from Salt Lake City, bound for California. Said company arrived at Cedar City, tarried there one day, and passed on for California. After said company had left Cedar City. PHILIP KLINGON SMITH'S APPIDAVIT.

Cedar City, tarried there one day, and passed on for California. After said company had left Cedar City.

THE MILITIA WAS CALLED OUT for the purpose of committing acts of hostility against them. Said call was a regular military call from the superior officers to the subordinate officers and privates of the regiment at Cedar City and vicinity, composing a part of the militia of the Territory of Utah. I do not recollect the number of the regiment. I was at that time the Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints at Cedar City. Isaac C. Halgit was president over said Church at Cedar City and the southern settlement in said Territory. My position as bishop was subordinate to that of said president. W. H. Dame was president of said regiment. W. H. Dame was president of said regiment, and John D. Lee, of Harmony in said Iron county, was major of said regiment. Said Isaac C. Haight was lieutenant-colonel of said regiment, and John D. Lee, of Harmony in said Iron county, was major of said regiment. Said regiment was duly ordered to muster, armed and equipped, as the law directs, and prepared for field operations. I had no command nor office in said regiment at that time, neither did I march with said regiment on the expedition which resulted in said company's being massacred at the Mountain Meadows in said county of Iron. About four days after said company of emigrants had left Cedar City that portion of said regiment then mustered at Cedar City Licutenant Colonel I. C. Haight expressed in my presence a desire that said company might be permitted to pass on their way in peace; but afterwards he told me that he had

Onders prom heradouarters to Kill. All of said company of emigrants accompany of emigrants except the little

me that he had
ORDERS PROM HEADQUARTERS TO KILL ALL
of said company of emigrants except the little
children. I do not know whether said headquarters
meant the regimental headquarters at Parowan or
the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief at Sait

meant the regimental headquarters at Parowan or the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief at Salt Lake City.

When the said company had got to Iron Creek, about twenty miles from Cedar City, Captain Joel White started for the Pinto Creek settlement, through which said company would pass, for the purpose of influencing the people to permit said company to pass on their way in peace. I asked and obtained permission of said White to go with him and aid him in his endeavors to save life. When said White and myself got about three miles from Ccdar City we met Major John D. Lee, who asked us where we were going. I replied that we were going to try to prevent the killing of the emigrants. Lee replied, "I have something to say about that,"

Lee was at that time on his way to Parowan, the headquarters of Colonel Dame. Said White and I went to Pinto Creek, remained there one night, and the next day returned to Cedar City, meeting said company of emigrants at Iron Creek. Before reaching Cedar City we met one Ira Ailen, who told no the time of the mead and the that the decree head messed.

Lee was at that time on his way to Parowan, the headquarters of Colonel Dame. Said White and I went to Pinto Creek, remained there one night, and the next day returned to Gedar City, meeting said company of emigrants at Iron Creek. Before reaching Cedar City we met one Ira Allen, who told us that "the decree had passed DEVOTING SAID COMPANY TO DESTRUCTION."

After the fight had been going on for three or four days a messenger from Major Lee reached Cedar City, who stated that the fight had not been altogether successful, upon which Lieutenant Colonel Haight cordered out a reinforcement. At this time I was ordered out by Captain John M. Higby, who ordered me to muster "armed and equipped as the law directs." It was a matter of life or death to me to inuster onto, and I mustered with the reinforcing troops. It was at this time that Lieutenant Colonel Haight said to me that it was the orders from headquarters that all but the listle children of said company were to be killed. Said Haight had at that time just returned from headquarters at Parowan, where a military council had been held. There had been a like council held at Parowan previous to that, at which were present Colonel Dame, Lieutenant Colonel I. C. Haight and Major John D. Lee. The result of this first council was the calling out of said regiment for the purpose already stated. The reinforcement aforesaid was marched to them, saight that his orders from "headquarters were to kill the entire company except the small children." I was not in the ranks at that time, but on one side talking to a man named Slade, and could not have seen a paper in Major Lee shands.

The Devil's Plag of Truce.

Said Lee then sent a flag of truce into the emigrant camp, offering said emigrants that "if they lay down their arms he would protect them." They accordingly laid down their arms, came out from that camp and delivered themselves up to said Lee. The women and children were then, by the order of said Lee, separated from the men, and were marched about haif a mile towards

tary sense. At the time of the firing of the first volley

I DISCHARGED MY PIECE.

I did not fire afterward, though several subsequent volleys were fired. After the first fire was delivered I at once set about saving the children. I commenced to gather up the children before the firing had ceased. I have made the foregoing statement before the above entitled Court for the reason that I believe that I would be assassinated should I attempt to make the same before any Court in the territory of Utah. After said Lee returned from Salt Lake city, as aforesaid, said Lee told me that he had reported fully to the President (meaning the commander-in-chief, the fight at Mountain Meadows and the killing of said emigrants. Brigham Young was at that time the commander-in-chief of the militia of the territory of Utah; and further deponent saith not.

PiliLIP KLINGON SMITH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 10th day

PHILIP KLINGON SMITH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 10th day
of April, A. D. 1871.—P. B. MILLER, County Clerk.
[District Court, Seventh Judicial district, Lincoln
county, Nevada. Copy of scal.]

Utah Territory, county of Sait Lake:—1, O. P.

Strickland, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory, hereby certify that I have carefully compared the foregoing copy of affidavits with the original of the same, and that the foregoing copy is a true literal copy of said original, and that such comparison was made this 4th day of September, 1872.

Territory of Utah, Sait Lake county:—1, James B. McKean, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of said Territory, do certify that I have carefully compared the above copy of an affidavit with the original of the same, and know the same to be in all particulars a true copy thereof. Dated September 5, 1872.

JAMES B. McKEAN, Chief Justice, &c.

STARTLING DEFALCATION.

The Junior Partner of a Broad Street Brokerage and Banking Firm Absconds with \$76,000-Supposed to Have Gone to South America.

A few moments before the Stock Exchange was closed yesterday afternoon a startling even the ears of the few members who had not yet gone home. This was the fact that a defaication of nearly one hundred thousand dollars had occurred in the banking and brokerage house of Mr. William B. Clerke, whose office is at 25 Broad street—a locality long familiar to men of business. THE SENIOR PARTNER.

Mr. Clerke is one of the old school members of

the Stock Exchange—one of the solid and wealthy class-and representing the aristocracy of the social circles of New York. He was one of the most respected presidents of the Board and brought to it a great deal of additional dignity and honor. Several years ago be organized a stock-brokerage and banking firm under the name of Clerke & Butler. The junior partner, Mr. Richard R. Butler, had been a cierk in his employ since the year 1862, before which period he had borne a good reputation for ordinary rectitude and ability. Mr. Clerke took fitted for the place for which he needed a reliable man, and showed his pleasure in his services by showing him some personal regard. In return Mr. Butler proflered the sincerest friendship for his chief. He was admitted into his family circle, in-vited to his family dinners, to his church, and, in fact, from the position of a threadbare applicant for employment he had gained a large salary and very easy and pleasant duties.

THE NEW PARTNER. In 1865, for private reasons of convenience, Mr. Clerke desired to couple another name with his own in the business, and took Butler into partner-ship. He, however, had no capital invested or which he could invest in the firm, and in the in dentures of partnership he was given no discre-tionary privileges in the affairs of the house. He take charge of the inside routine of the office on Broad street, and to have full care of the securities and books of account. For these duties

securities and books of account. For these duties Mr. Butler was specially capable, but had, it is said, little ability for those which would require more judgment and experience.

THE OPPORTUNITY FRESENTS ITSELF.

Mr. Clerke was in the habit of leaving the office under the control of Mr. Butler for days or weeks in the Summer months, and never had suspicions of any lack of integrity in the latter until a short time since. On last Monday Mr. Clerke was at Newport with his family, enjoying the last days of Summer in the charming seclusion of his fine villa. He received a telegram from a friend in New York in reference to some private business, and in consequence of the information it conveyed started immediately on his return. When he arrived here and went to his office he found to his surprise that Mr. Butler was absent. Inquiries made among the other clerks disclosed the fact that he had been gone for a day or two; had been seen before that to buy gold coin very largely from the bullion houses on Wall street, and had been known previously to have sold a large amount of securities. Mr. Clerke proceeded without delay to look into matters. He took a casual glance at the books, where at first nothing unusual was discovered. He then examined the safe and made a discovery. In the inner safe had been locked all the securities held by the house.

INSING SECURITIES.

discovery. In the inner safe had been locked all the securities held by the house.

MISSING SECURITIES.

From these there were missing 300 shares of New York Central stock, 500 shares of Lake Shore and sixty-six shares of Erie preferred, the "face value" of which was \$86,600. The market value, however, would not be over \$76,000.

This immense loss staggered Mr. Clerke at first and he could scarcety believe his senses. The books were immediately overhauled and THE MANNER OF THE DEED was found out, and checks in currency had been drawn out against the loan of the securities, and these had then been converted into gold. The gold purchased was rumored to have been of a southern foreign stamp, and last evening, on the street, it was said, with how much authenticity is not known, that Mr. Butler had taken his departure on one of the South American steamers which sailed from this port a few days ago. This is very probable, since no extradition treaties exist between the United States and the South American countries.

countries.

Mr. Clerke's house is of such long standing and of such fair fame that he will probably not be embarrassed by this misiortune.

The missing clerk, Mr. Richard R. Butler, is a young man of about thirty-five years of age, quite good looking and always dressed very stylishly. He boarded at the Glenham Hotel; but it is not even whispered that he squandered money or was addicted to dissipation.

In the brokers' offices, last night, hardly any one knew of the defalcation; and that it has not sooner reached the public shows how bitterly wounded is Mr. Clerke at the ingratitude of the man whom he lifted from poverty and treated as a friend.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Department of Public Parks announce that if the weather is fine there will be music by the Central Park Band on the Mall, at the Central Park,

an inquest at the New York City Insane Asylum on the body of John D. Myers, a man thirty-six years of age, who died there from cerebral concussion, caused by falling out of a third story window at the asylum.

John McCormick, thirty-two years of age, and born in Ireland, on Thursday evening, in a state of despondency bordering almost on despair, swallowed a quantity of Paris green at his residence, 16 Essex street, and was attended to by two physi-cians till yesterday afternoon when death ensued. Coroner Keenan will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday Charles Thompson, alias John Murphy, and Thomas Jones were committed for trial in default of \$1,000 bail each on a charge of burglary. Officer James Quigley, of the Nineteenth precinct, was the principle witness against the prisoners, and swore to having caught them in the act of robbing James McNally's liquor store, on the corner of Pifty-first street and Third avenue, at three o'clock yesterday morning. The prisoners belong to the Eighteenth ward.

James Gaffney, a youth of nineteen years, was employed as deck hand on board the steaming Ohio. On Thursday, while in the North River, off Yonkers, James was struck on the head by the crank, and injured in such a manner that death ensued in two or three hours subsequently, in this city, to which he was immediately brought. The body was taken to the Morgue and Coroner Keenan notified. The residence of deceased did not trans-

THE PAILURES IN BALTIMORE.

Various Estimates of the Liabilities-The Suspension Only Temporary— Opinions of the Baltimore Press.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept 13, 1872.
Alluding to the heavy failures in this city yester day, the Baltimore Sun, in its financial article this morning, says the whole amount involved in these suspensions, it is understood, will probably reach \$2,000,000, but the houses all claim to have assets ample to discharge the indebtedness if they are realized.

The American says the amount of liabilities is

estimated at nearly \$3,060,000, but it is impossible to speak with certainty as to this or of the ultimate

to speak with certainty as to this or of the ultimate result of the disaster, although it is generally believed that the suspension will be only temporary, and that the majority, if not all of these houses will speedly resume business.

The Gazette says:—No such disaster as the failures above noticed has befailer Baitimore for a long series of years, and the day deserves to be ranked in the history of commercial events here with the ramous "Black Friday" in New York.

The following are the houses above alfuded to, whose failures are announced:—Lozear Brothers, wholesale grocers, of Exchange place, who went to protest on Wednesday and whose suspension was followed yesterday by that of the old firm of Kirkland, Chase & Co., heavy importers engaged in the West India and Brazil trade; J. C. Bridges & Co. and William Boyne & Co., wholesale grocers on Commerce street, and A. A. Perry & Co., wholesale lumber merchants, extensively engaged manufacturing stayes and shooks for the West India trade, and several other failures are reported to-day.

KILLING FOR SLANDER,

A Man Shot Dead for Accusing a Lady of Improper Conduct.

TRIAL OF THE HOMICIDE.

The Circumstances of the Case as Related by Witnesses.

ACQUITTAL OF THE ACCUSED.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 13, 1872.

A most interesting and exceedingly curious murder trial has just been concluded at Gloucester The reputation of a leading belle of the county had been questionably vindicated by the shedding of the blood of her alleged slanderer, and the acquittal of the murderer sustains the flat of that high moral law among the chivalry when the honor of a lady is involved. George A. Tinsley was indicted on the 1st of August last for the murder of Isaac J. Duer, at Freeport, in Gloncester county, on the same day and at the same place. It appears that both parties were saitors of Miss Marie Ella Spindle, daughter of Dr. Philip Spindle, who resides near Freeport. Mrs. Robinson, sister of Dr. Spindle, testified that Captain Duer visited their residence for two months at least once a day, and was particularly attentive to Miss Spindle. On the night of the 19th of May Captain Duer passed the house. The family were sitting in the porch and retired about ten o'clock, leaving Miss Spindle in the partor entertaining some visitors, including Mr. Tinsley, who remained until eleven o'clock. The others having left, Duer then went into the house and peeped in the back parlor window. What he saw he related to Dr. Spindle. His statement was seriously damaging to the character of Miss Spindle, involving also the name of Mr. Tinsley, the report being that he caught the lady of his affections

IN PLAGRANTE DELICTO WITH HIS RIVAL. On Sunday, July 21, Captain Duer cailed to see Miss Spindle, who was at an upstairs window and refused to come down. The witness, Mrs. Robinson, related a conversation to show that, while the attentions of Captain Duer were coldly received by Miss Spindle, he was warm and persistent on his part. Among other things he said:—"Ella," you know that I love you better than any one else on earth, and yet I can't get you. I will never have any one else." On the evening of August 1 Tinsley and Duer met at or near the store of Marchant & Co. Tinsley demanded a retraction of what Duer had said about him. Duer refused to retract, he attenuing that his statement was true. Tinsley

had said about him. Duer refused to retract, he ailirming that his statement was true. Tinsiey struck Duer with a whip and the parties closed, but were separated for a short time. They again came in cellision, and the result was that Duer was shot and mortally wounded by his adversary. Ho died on the 5th of August.

The trial of Tinsley took place at Gloucester Court House. Judge Wyndham Kemp presided. At no Court for months was there so large a crowd present as on Monday. Poople came from all directions and even from adjoining counties on horseback, in vehicles of various sorts, and many walked, so great was the interest in the Tinsley trial.

walked, so great was the interest in the Tinsley trial.

THE COURT ROOM WAS PACKED,
and even the space appointed for the attorneys and officers of the Court was invaded by the eager and not overpolite crowd. The importance of the case is indicated by the number and ability of the counsel employed on either side, several of whom, it will be seen, are before this Court only for the occasion. Counsel for the accused, Henry A. Wise, L. Montague, John B. Donovan and J. T. and M. B. Seawell; for the Common wealth, Peyton N. Page, Raleigh T. Daniel and J. Boyd Healy. There was some difficulty in getting a jury and it was not until Tuesday morning that one was obtained. In the afternoon of that day there was an exciting scene in the court room. Mr. Daniel, counsel for the prosecution, moved to commit the prisoner to jail, the case not being a ballable one. This was strongly opposed by Messrs. Wise, Donovan and Seawell, and the law was quoted in the case. At one time the crowd in the court room and outside seemed to have the impression that the prisoner would be committed to jail, and such expressions as "We'll tear the jail down, brick by brick, if they do," and "I'll help you," were freely attered. Mr. Tinsley was finally balled in the sum of \$1,000 to appear before the Court next morning. On Wednesday the examination of witnesses was continued.

T. M. Dawson, brother-in-law of Duer, testified as follows:—Tinsley came up in front of Duer, pistol in hand, and said, "You've got to take back what you've said about me (presenting pistol), you damned Yankee secoundrel;" Duer said nothing; I remarked, "You are both excited;" "No," replied Tinsley, "I am not, I am as composed as ever I was in my life, and am perfectly responsible for what I say and do;" turning to Duer he continued, "You have got to

nave got to TAKE BACK OR DIE, or I will spill every drop of blood in my body;" Duer replied, "George, I am not able to fight you, and I cannot take back the truth; I am not pre-Duer replied, "George, I am not able to fight yon, and I cannot take back the truth; I am not brepared to die, nor are you;" "Prepared or not," responded Tinsley, I "canne here to settle this today and I am determined to do it;" I then said to Tinsley, "If you kill Duer you will be sorry for it, and there are other ways to settle this difficulty;" Tinsley then asked me if I heard the reports; on replying no he took me aside and told me that Duer had accused him publicly of criminal intimacy wi'n Miss Spine le; Tinsley then returned to the spot where Duer was, and Duer remarked, "Come here, George, and we can settle this trouble without any difficulty;" they now moved off together and took seats on the bench at the store.

John M. Walker testified as follows:—I came to the bench where Tinsley and Duer were sitting; [D. Spindle got up and made a few steps in front of Captain Duer, and said, "Captain Duer, iblame you for the whole of this difficulty; I thought you were one of my best friends, but you are my worst enemy; you have tried to run my family forever;" Mr. Tinsley said also to Captain Duer, "That is the way with all; ever since you have been here you have been trying to injure my character, and are now trying to INJURE A ARSPECTABLE YOUNG LADY; you have got to refract, or I will put this whip on you or you have got to whip me;" Duer replied, "That is a mightly hard thing to do, George;" Duer then repeated the charge against Miss Spindle.

John Fahrenhal testified—I know the parties; got to Freeport after one difficulty had occurred; attitude asde scribed by other testimony; I took Tinsley

John Fahrenhal testified—I know the parties; got to Freeport after one difficulty had occurred; attitude asde scribed by other testimony; I took Tinsley aside and talked with him; also talked with Dr. Pressen; when Tinsley came back he took a seat by Duer and said to him. "You will have to retract what you have said;" Dr. Spindle also said, "You must make Duer take back what he has said;" Duer then got and vaneated the offensive words, and Tinsley

have said:" Dr. Spindle also said, "You must make Duer take back what he has said:" Duer then got up and repeated the offensive words, and Tinsley struck him with the whilp; Duer sensed Tinsley and turned back to the parties; heard a pistol shot, and when I turned; around they were in the act of falling, Duer having hold of Finsley's arm that held the pistol; they were then partied; can hardly say who parted them; pistol fired once while in act of parting them, but by whom cannot say: when Tinsley got up he asked for his pistol, saying that he would shoot Duer again; Duer had moved up towards the house; Tinsley got the whip and started after Duer: Mr. Roane and I stopped him and carried him in the store; he was wounded in two piaces, on the arm and shoulder; I then went up to the house where Duer was; retarning was asked by prisoner if Duer was shot badly; I said he was; "I have only one thing to regret," replied Tinsley, "and that is that I did not put all six balls in him." The case was then given to the jury, after a week's examination of witnesses and the strongest argument of a powerful array of counsel on both sides, and, after a brief abseace, they returned a verdict of "Not guilty," and the accused was acquitted.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Three Persons Killed, Nine Badly Ind jured-Bodies Fearfully Mangled-Tho Roof of a Building Blown Off.

Cincinnati, Sept. 13, 1872.

At ten o'clock this morning a new boiler at the foundry of Robert Jones, on the corner of Pearl and Ludlow streets, while being tested exploded with great force, blowing off the roof of the buildwith great force, blowing off the roof of the building, and carrying pieces of the boiler several squares, instantly killing three persons and injuring nine others. The killed are Robert Jones, proprietor of the foundry; Evans H. Lloyd and Joseph Ubershiag, employes. Ubershiag's body was fearfully mangled, the hips crushed and bowels protruding. Lloyd was blown into a stable, adjoining; his body was torn in pieces, the leaves a wife and child. The injured are Henry Young, who is badly hurt from failing timber, and also has the femoral artery severed; he may live. Thomas D. Davis and Edward Roberts are slightly hurt. Jerry Mulroy is badly scalede, has a leg broken and is cut in the head; he will die. Frank Barringer is injured about the forchead. — Flansgap, aged seventeen years, is fatally injured. William Wimpieman has an arm broken and a cut over the eye. Dan Madden had a leg broken. David Gains was slightly injured.

den had a leg brokes. Derived in the air, and coming down crushed through the brick wall of a neighboring house. A piece of the boiler found a stopping place in the second story of a frame structure a square distant. There were but sixty pounds of steam on when the explosion occurred.